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THE MADISONIAN.

REFORM.

We have already mentioned one prolific source of the existence of abuses in the administration of the Government—the defect in the laws. The remedy in this case is in the hands of the Legislature. Let the old laws regulating the duties, especially of officers receiving and disbursing the public money be revised, or new ones enacted, whose provisions shall be such as to entrust as little as possible to the discretion or honesty of any agent. The preventive remedy is always in the power of Congress—the curative is not so readily accessible to them. Instead of encountering the trouble and perplexity of enumerating many reasons which combined have rendered every effort at reform by members of Congress ineffectual, and endeavoring to assign to each its portion of the effect, we will mention one only into which we believe there are all ultimately resolvable. The process through which business goes in the National Legislature will develop our idea.

A member suspecting the existence of abuse in some special department, sends down a resolution to the proper officer to obtain full information on the subject of his suspicions. His "call" is answered. He receives the information—and there the matter rests—or at best terminates in a flash of declamation. Another—generally a young one—flushed with the zeal of reform and determined—to use the fashionable phrase—to clean the Augean stable, and to introduce a thorough reform in all the Departments of the Government, despatches to ascertain whether the mischief is luxuriant, and to arm himself with facts to prosecute vigorously his contemplated scheme of a complete reorganization of all the movements of the administration. But not having served his novitiate in Legislation, and being completely ignorant of the details of business, his queries are of so superficial a character, that he can find the answers to them in the documents printed for his use, if he would but take the trouble to look into them. He obtains, however, the official replies exactly fitted to his interrogatories, and discovers that he has obtained but few elements from which to form his intended compound. Finding at last, that he has embarked as commander in a devious channel, and so ignorant that he hardly knows a sextant from a marlin-spike, with a crew as ignorant as himself, his zeal begins to flag, and hopeless of success, he in despair at last ceases to labor. Queries useful to the cause of reform cannot be guessed. They are the result of experience; and the queries being without object, the answer must be nugatory.

Such is the plan or which matters of this kind are operated in Congress, and under such a progress, never any surprise exist, that after all the declamation about reform, little or nothing of it has been effected?

Assailing only that which is immediately within the reach of their immediate inquiries and attacks, the members of Congress, except in special instances, have never attempted to go beyond an investigation of the affairs of the Departments in Washington—in which they have fancied or discovered the existence of the much talked of abuses. So contracted have been all their ideas of reform,—that the five buildings in Washington are the limit of their discoveries.—But can abuses not exist elsewhere except under the eye of the President and the Cabinet? Can none exist in the Army or Navy, or among Indian agents, or in custom houses? In a scheme of general and thorough reform it appears reasonable to us that the investigation should extend through all the branches of the Government—especially among the officers entrusted with the public money. And yet gladdened with the semblance of an irregularity in the conduct perhaps of a single clerk, with what exultation has the discovery been proclaimed and reiterated!—Such conduct is degrading to liberal and enlightened legislation. And yet we believe it has at all times been the course pursued in Congress.

After detecting and exposing the error, it may be deemed incumbent on us to indicate the course which is to be pursued. We do not admit the inference, but still, with all our ignorance, we think we can give some hints—not as to the abuses themselves, but of some methods by which they can and ought to be corrected.

We have asked, in a preceding paragraph, whether abuses do not exist elsewhere, than under the eye of the Executive? We ask again, do they not exist in the Capitol, with the tolerance of Congress itself? We do not say that the members are conscious of the toleration—but we ask, why, when acute in the discovery of delinquency, they are blind to what takes place immediately under their surveillance.—We think we can give some hints on this matter, which may be beneficial, but we shall defer the performance of the task to another opportunity.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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[WHOLE NO. 157]

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This document was delivered to the Legislature convened at Columbia on the 23d instant. The Governor congratulates the people of his State on their "reviving prosperity from the unexampled depression and embarrassment of the times." This he justly ascribes to a "wise and vigilant economy in the people," and adds that they "have cause to exult in the hope, that our Government may now be regarded as having passed in security through the most trying and difficult exigencies, that ever tried its virtue or tested its stability."

In reference to the anticipated and dreaded measures of the ultra Whigs, previous to their separation from the national Executive, the message proceeds to say:

"Among these abortive expedients, none was regarded with more intense and absorbing solicitude, than the proposition to establish a National Bank. On no occasion has the exercise of the Executive power vested in the Federal Executive, been received with warmer approbation by the people of this State, or been more wisely and fortunately interposed, to arrest the most dangerous and obnoxious of all the projected violations of the Constitution. Of all the great measures of national policy, productive of the bitterest contention among the great parties of this Union, and which has always and justly been regarded as the most dangerous and obnoxious of all the projected violations of the Constitution, the establishment of a National Bank is certainly the most obvious and important. If such has been the experience of the country, in the primitive and purer ages of the Republic, the regulations of a Bank, arising out of the embarrassments of the first war, and the exigencies of the last—of comparatively limited capital, and directed by the wisest and ablest officers, who were to anticipate from an institution organized in the instrument of a party then in power, the ruin of a disordered currency, and the wreck, weakness, and dismay, of State and local institutions. The expiring struggles of the late United States Bank, to perpetuate its existence against the fiat of the people, and the constituted authorities of the country, are recent in the recollection of all of us, and form an important epoch in the history of our Government."

Alluding to the pernicious powers of a National Bank, and the intimations of the friends of such an institution, to rend the Constitution in such manner as to force the country to submit to their unholy desires, he thus continues:

"It was an honest confession, of one of the ablest presiding officers of the late United States Bank, before a committee appointed by Congress to investigate its affairs, that it was at any time within its power to crush State and local institutions! What an appalling fact for the contemplation of the Sovereign States of this Union! What a spectacle to the institutions chartered by their authority! The institutions of the country to be uprooted and erased at the bidding of a heartless, soul-less, cent. cent. calculating corporation! The rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, to be subjected to the dominion of a sordid moneyed Autocracy! And yet, such is the supremacy over law, liberty, and the constitution, to which such an institution would inevitably have attained. Encroachments upon the liberties of the people, by other means and nations, were to be apprehended from the words of conquerors, and the usurpations of ambitious rulers; but experience has shown that in our own age and country, the strongest contests to maintain constitutional, and even sovereign rights, have been waged against such ambitious moneyed corporations, in all its various forms, of Bank monopolies, and protective tariffs. Well, therefore, may we congratulate the country on having escaped the ambitious pretensions of an institution which, after impudently discharging its duty to the Federal Executive, of violating its constitutional obligations, now threatens, through the vengeance of a disappointed party, the rash and iniquitous retribution, of abolishing the most useful and conservative, of all the prerogatives of his department."

The Governor deprecates the Protective Policy resorted to in the revision of the duties on imports. He alludes to the former opposition of his State to a tariff for protection, and intimates in unequivocal terms that its "preparations for defence are still in readiness and requisition." He is clearly of opinion that the spirit of compromise of 1833, should still be adhered to. In connexion with this subject he expresses his views freely in opposition to the Distribution law, and the recent manifestations of the will of the people:

"It was enough to have borne all this with patriotic devotion to the interests of our common country; but when it is proposed to divert that domain from the sacred purposes for which it was ceded, to afford a pretext for additional burdens and taxation on one class of industry, to give protection and bounty to another, it assumes a character of the highest injustice, as well as the most palpable infraction of constitutional principle."
"But the most dangerous, as well as the most humiliating effect of this measure, is the condition of dependency, to which it reduces the States, upon the bounty and beneficence of the government—existing in every member of the relation of the States, to the profits of their own estate—receiving its charity doled out from their own wealth, and subverted to a state of homage, servility, and compliance, by bribes, stolen and lavished from their own Treasury. It is not to be regarded as the first step to the assumption of State debts—designed to consummate a consolidation of interests, obliterating all distinctions of sovereignty, or pride of independence, and tending to concentrate Empire and Dominion over the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people!"
"It is, however, that the spirit of reform, which has been so powerfully evoked by the errors of the late session of Congress, and so decidedly manifested in the results of the late popular elections throughout the Union, will prevent the spoils and plunder of this system, from ever selling the Treasury, or contaminating the coffers of a single State in the Union. Let us pause, at least for a moment, in the hope that the correct principles and high motives of an unbought, untrifled, and incorruptible Democracy, are operating salutary influences on the counsels and measures of Government."

The Governor is not in favor of the proposition to alter the Constitution, so as to limit the eligibility of the Federal Executive to one term of office. He is also opposed to a restriction of the Veto power. He says:

"In all the history of our government, the influence of the Executive power, to modify its action on the reserved rights of the States, has been of a conservative, rather than of an aggressive character. More than twice has it been interposed to rescue the people from the domination and abuses of a National Bank. It was in defence of our rights and our institutions, that the determination of a late Executive to refuse his constitutional sanction to the abolition of slavery in any of its forms, was so fearlessly avowed; and this State, I presume, can have no interest or motive to remove the few salutary checks and embarrassments to the so often unjust and inconsiderate legislation of a majority in Congress, so as to induce it to war against the dignity and prerogatives of a department, the weakest and most conservative, perhaps, in the government."

The rest of the Message mostly relates to the local subjects in which South Carolina is more immediately concerned.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATURE.—The act of the last session of the General Assembly of Georgia, to change the meetings of the Legislature from annual to biennial, has also passed the present House of Representatives of that State by a vote of 176 yeas to 8 nays.

The Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

"WHO" NOMINATED JOHN TYLER FOR VICE PRESIDENT?

This is the fifth time of asking.
We have put, and repeated this question, again and again, to those—whomsoever they may be, and by whatsoever appellation they may be known or called,—who have presumed to arraign JOHN TYLER as a "traitor" to the Whig party.

We hardly expected his accusers would dare answer the question, lest they should criminate themselves: We have, therefore, summoned the recorded facts of the case to answer this grave and important question. We have endeavored to show, that the "Democratic Republican party," who nominated WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for President in 1835, and re-nominated him in 1838—and again confirmed his re-nomination at Harrisburg in 1839, ALONE had the power to nominate JOHN TYLER for Vice President—to whatsoever party he might have belonged, and whatsoever clique might have claimed his allegiance.

If we have shown, or if we shall show, that it was never in the power of the self-called "Whig party," even to have nominated, much less to have elected, John Tyler, Vice President, it will necessarily follow, that he neither owed, nor owes, that party any allegiance; and cannot, therefore, be guilty of treason against them; nor, with any propriety, be called, by them at least, a "traitor to their party."

We may well demand of this party, therefore, in the language of Holy writ,—

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth: Yea he shall be holden up: for God is able to make him stand.

But we shall proceed in the examination of the question—And, having shown, as we believe, what party had it in their power, at least, to have "nominated John Tyler for Vice President," we shall endeavor to show what party did not have it in their power to nominate any candidate at the Convention of Harrisburg in 1839.

Let us examine the records of the Harrisburg Convention, as attested by the *New York American*; and see what the entire effective force of the "Whig party" on that occasion was.

We find that the following States gave the following votes for HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for President of the United States:

Connecticut,	5
Rhode Island,	3
Delaware,	10
Maryland,	13
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Kentucky,	15
Missouri,	4
Illinois,	5
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Here are twelve States, and one hundred and three votes: while Gen. Harrison had ninety-one votes, though but six States; and General Scott had sixty votes;—four States; viz.: South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Arkansas, being unrepresented.

But the most important question is, WHAT WAS THE AVAILABILITY of these one hundred and three votes, out of two hundred and fifty four, composing the whole convention? Were Connecticut and Rhode Island available? They went over to Scott. John Tyler could not have obtained them through the "Whig party."

Was Delaware or Maryland available to the "Whigs"? They both went triumphantly for Gen. HARRISON at the previous election, and would never have deserted their honored and chosen chieftain—and he was neither Whig, nor Whig candidate—neither "among them, nor of them."

And how was it with Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, and Illinois? Would any single one of these five States, have given their electoral votes to Mr. Clay, even if he had been nominated by the Convention? We have too much respect for the character of any of Mr. Clay's friends or supporters, to suppose or insinuate, that any of them would dare to hazard an answer in the affirmative. If there were the least possible doubt, touching any of these States, it might be that of North Carolina. But would North Carolina have given her vote to Mr. Clay, when she refused it in 1836, to her own native, favorite son, Hugh Lawson White—and a Jackson man too, as well as the "Whig" candidate? How stands the case with the rest of the States, whose delegates gave their vote to Mr. Clay—Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky? They all gave their votes against his friend and candidate, Judge White, at the previous election. The vote of Kentucky was given in 1836 to General HARRISON; Mississippi and Louisiana to Mr. Van Buren; the former was too true to her old chief, to have deserted him; and the two latter would never have changed from Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Clay.

Here, then, were one hundred and three unavailable votes, as we shall consider them—how ever others may vaunt of their availability—that composed the whole "Whig" forces at the Harrisburg Convention. And were these the forces, and this the party, that nominated John Tyler for Vice President? We shall let the "Whig party" itself answer this question. After putting in (or rather letting the facts and the records, put in) the answers to our repeated "question," we perceive that some of the organs of the "Whig party," have at last condescended to put in their answers—and we thank them for it. They will relieve us from much labor.—As these responses have but at the present moment of writing, been brought to our notice, we must defer their consideration till we again repeat our "question."

We have endeavored on the present occasion to show that the "Whig party" at Harrisburg, were entirely impotent to nominate either President or Vice President; and that if they had, with all their unavailable votes, nominated either, they could have had no possible chance

of obtaining the electoral votes of a single State for either of the candidates.

Hereupon we demand, for the fifth time, *What right have Mr. CLAY'S friends to call JOHN TYLER an account?*

"EVERY INCH A WHIG."

We copy from the *Courier and Enquirer*, a portion of the rejoinder to our plea in defence of the charge made against us, of calling "JOHN TYLER every inch a Whig." We shall reserve the balance of the rejoinder for some future occasion, "more propitious for calm consideration than the present."

"Mr. Tyler's Madisonian has had the magnanimity to put itself *rectus in curia*, and to tell the people of the United States precisely what its position is—not. It is not Whig, at any rate, and the official Organ is not only perfectly clear, and explicit on this point, but it displays a whole column of learning for the purpose of proving why it should not be Whig. It has gone into an etymological research that would do credit to Mr. Noah Webster himself in order to prove that the Hon. Daniel Webster is Prime Minister of the United States, and that the Whig is no more than the Czar of Muscovy. The Madisonian defies pretty much all creation to prove that it ever was Whig, and, of course it is perfectly successful in proving at the same time and by the same process, that its Master is no Whig, never was, and never intends to be. The "black letter learning" touching the derivation of the word "Whig" we look upon as exceedingly conclusive, and the "Sour Whey" may be put down among the most overwhelming demonstrations of modern argument. Whiggism will please to consider itself dead and buried from the date of the last Madisonian."

We feel bound to acknowledge that the *Courier and Enquirer* have given us altogether too much credit, both for our learning and our prowess!

We must seriously object to the high compliment of having "defied pretty much all creation" for we did not intend to defy even "all" the Whig party; though the whole of them are an exceeding small part of "creation," however great they may appear in their own eyes.

As to "Whiggism pleasing to consider itself dead and buried" from any mortal blow that we have dealt it, it is our consolation to know that it is able "to rosen its own epitaph."

We solemnly protest! that so far from slaying it, we did not even intend "to shatter its right arm!"

EXACT JUSTICE.

Mr. Tyler's enemies are of two classes—first, the political friends of Mr. Clay and a National Bank; and secondly, the aspirants for public office, whose principles lie in the depth of their pockets, and not the sternness of their integrity.

The friends of Mr. Clay, like their "peerless master," for the most part are violent and vindictive in their feelings, ambitious in their desires, and, to a certain extent, profligate in their intentions. They advocate a well known class of dogmas peculiar, in an eminent degree, to a school of expediency; abstractions they deem very offensive, and consistency is not found in their voluminous vocabulary. In a day so advanced as our own, it would be specially impolitic to advance and propagate such sentiments and opinions as they honestly entertain. A consolidated Government supported by a Congressional moneyed charter, a protective system of imports, and a national debt—two too obnoxious to be openly maintained; stratagem and concealment are permitted to accomplish the work—fraud and misrepresentation are brought into requisition.—With such politicians John Tyler entertained no sympathies; his creed allowed but simple and honest, demanding for its support neither mask nor cloak—his opinions before were the same as his opinions after an election. Thus it is that malignant hostility breeds in that quarter; for honesty of intention and purity of motive can bear no relationship to dishonesty and dissemblance.

As for the disappointment among the legion of office-seekers, it was to have been anticipated; to divide the vesture of Executive patronage was no easy task. General Jackson was nearly sacrificed by such men as these—and, if we mistake not, they expect President Tyler to mount their funeral pile. When the reins of Government, by a wise dispensation of Providence, were thrown into his hands, he did not expect that a trust so important and responsible was to be converted into a system of spoils; that heated and violent partisans were to become public corruptors, and the national funds the rich booty of the victors.—Such, then, is the second class of Mr. Tyler's opponents.

It would be well for the reflecting and dispassionate of all parties to give these facts a few moments' careful investigation. If Mr. Tyler became the object of political hatred, solely because he loved honesty better than party, what patriot, what moral man, can arraign him for treason or a breach of trust? Can the independent portion of the American people, the disinterested and free, pronounce him a man unworthy of confidence, simply because he held sacred his integrity? We opine not. Justice must and will protect him.

From the *New York Courier & Enquirer*.
As you are expected.—The Madisonian can't hold in any longer. It has been evident all along that the official paper was bursting with the wish to tell the people of the United States that Mr. Tyler signed the various bills passed at the extra-session of Congress against his own will, and merely to keep in a little longer with the party that placed him in—chance for the Presidency. Speaking of what the President has done as well as what he has not done, the Madisonian now says:

"While yielding to the wishes of the People as implied in the votes of a majority of their Representatives, in questions to which he could have no other objection than their inexperience, he has steadily refused his sanction to an enactment which he has always conscientiously deemed to be decidedly unconstitutional. Being held personally responsible for the acts of his administration, he has followed the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, instead of yielding blindly to the wishes and opinions of a majority."
Here we have it. Mr. Tyler has "yielded" to the wishes of the people as far as to sign the Land Distribution bill, the Loan bill, the Repeal of the Sub-Treasury bill, &c., though in his own sovereign opinion they were inexpedient. We don't know how his "judgment and conscience" stood with regard to the expediency of the Bankrupt act.

We are willing that the country should have the benefit of the sage reasoning of this "enemy of the President." That the *Courier and Enquirer* is embarked in a hopeless war against the Executive, and that it is "grasping at straws" at every turn in its convulsive struggles to keep its head above water, we think the above specimens will be sufficiently convincing to the most obtuse intellect.

If the paragraph quoted from this paper proves that the President signed the bills referred to against his will, then truly the *Courier and Enquirer* has not been defeated in every attempt to throw odium on the Administration, and may yet expect to realize another loan from a National Bank.

The untoward events which occurred at Washington during the extra session, have been a prolific source of discord and disaster since. The evils inflicted cannot now be recalled; it only remains to prevent, if possible, their continuance. This may be brought about by a spirit of mutual respect, forbearance and conciliation, and it can be realized in no other shape.

At the fiscal agent, to be presented in the forthcoming message, shall conform in its essential provisions to the recommendations contained in the previous communications of the President, we trust it will be adopted, and that a fair opportunity will be given it to prove itself worthy of the confidence of the public. Should it fail, accomplishing the ends proposed, it can be modified, or something different can be substituted in its place. It belongs to a subject which is every day making new developments, upon which new light is constantly falling, and which imbodies the experience of the past. We are quite as often made wise by adversity as prosperity, by the ruin as the realization of our hopes.

But be the results what they may, it will not be sound policy in the Whigs to move in favor of a National Bank, till we have some further demonstrations of public sentiment on the subject. Let the call for such an institution come from every section of the land, before the Whigs again put their ascendancy in jeopardy for its attainment. The most substantial benefit conferred by party measures, are ever regarded with jealousy, and even the blessings which the bestow are often strangely perverted.—*Phil. North American.*

We like the tone and spirit of the North American's remarks, and cordially agree with the editor that the Bank Whigs will find it politic not to "move in favor of a National Bank till they have some further demonstrations of public sentiment" in favor of the project. All we ask is, that they should wait till that time. But perhaps something can be effected in the meantime for the people.

FEMALE FINANCIERS OF LOWELL.

We take the following compliment to the financial talents of the factory girls of Lowell, from the *Harrisburg (Pa.) Intelligencer*. We think Mr. Biddle might take a hint from the article—especially from the concluding paragraph, which would be of especial benefit to him, if he should meditate any new operations in banking, after he had wound up his old ones, as they had wound up him.

The Real Cause of New England's Prosperity.—The *Lowell Journal* says that if the newspapers are to be credited, the New England States are now in a most prosperous condition, and then gives the whole credit of this prosperity to the perfection of the New England banking system.

The prosperity of the New England States at this time, while the Middle, Southern and Western States are suffering under great pecuniary embarrassments, rests upon a more solid foundation than any banking system. It is the industry of New England and the coast of New England capital, in manufactures, that now gives prosperity to these States. The following fact speaks volumes. The factory girls at Lowell have on deposit in the Savings Bank upwards of \$305,000. The whole number of depositors is 978. It is common for one girl to have \$500 on deposit.

Is there any Lowell in Pennsylvania? Has Philadelphia capital been invested in the interior, like the Boston capital, in building up manufactures? How many poor girls in Pennsylvania have, by their industry, saved money to invest in the interior? The fact is, the Banks can only be sustained by the domestic industry of the country, and not the people by the Banks. If Congress would encourage manufactures it would do more to create a sound currency than the establishment of a hundred National Banks, which when created could not be sustained.

Extract from the report of the Committee on the state of the Republic, recently made in the Legislature of Georgia.

"The Committee cannot withhold the expression of their approbation of the Executive for his inflexible adherence to his constitutional opinions, under the most embarrassing circumstances, upon the subject of a Bank of the United States, by which the country has been spared yet longer from the blighting curse of a vast moneyed corporation, with power to sway the interests and control the business of the people of every section of this extended republic. And the measures adopted by the party to which the President is attached, to bring disgrace and disrepute upon their official heads, for the conscientious performance of a public duty, are not the least among the alarming indications which, in the opinion of this Committee, ought to excite the apprehensions, and enlist the exertions of the people."
The attempt made to bring odium upon the Chief Magistrate, by casting contumely upon him in the halls of Congress, in newspapers of his own political stamp, repudiating the officer whom they had elevated to the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of the country, for an exercise of the very authority which he had always claimed, of repairing the breach in the Constitution, whenever an opportunity offered, does exhibit a disregard of one of the departments of the Government, the contempt for the established institutions of the land, and a recklessness of party spirit so rampant with mischief that, if not arrested, will relax attachment to the laws, engender dissensions pernicious and incurable among the supporters of a wholesome Government, and operate to the destruction of all moral and political obligation."

Appended to the report we find the following among the resolutions:
"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against the establishment of a U. S. Bank, in every aspect and by every name that it may be presented; and that they use their exertions to effect a repeal of the distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and so to modify and reduce the loan bill and revenue bill, as to limit the sum raised for the support of Government to an amount only which economy in the public service may require."

Resolved, That we view the attempt now making to abolish the Veto power of the Executive branch, as a dangerous attack upon the liberties of the people, and hostile to the first principles of a Republican Government."

"THE NAVAL APPRENTICES."

We copy the following article, under the above head, from the *Courier & Enquirer*. We are happy to perceive that the Editor does not suffer his politics to bias his judgment.

The *Naval Apprentices*.—The Madisonian in noticing our remarks in copying an article from the *Baltimore American* on the subject of the Naval Apprentices system, censures our Baltimore contemporary for stating the circumstances connected with it, without taking the proper steps for ascertaining its correctness, and the Madisonian thinks it still more to be regretted that "a Naval Officer" upon whose authority the statement was made, should have hazarded an assertion calculated to reflect so seriously on the administration of the Navy Department. Without concurring or non-concurring in the remarks of the Madisonian, for we have no other knowledge of the facts of the case than we have gathered from the two newspapers articles to which we refer, it is gratifying to find the following statement in the official paper; for though it is not quite satisfactory, it does not seem to us so gross a case as it appeared to be in the original representation of it. The vessel of the United States, carrying the boy of manilaughter is an ugly circumstance, and a very awkward one to get over; but we are not among the number of those who look upon the decision of Juries as infallible, and if this boy really killed his companion by accident, and the only wonder is that the Jury convicted him; not that a Governor extended his pardon, or that the youth was permitted to enlist into the public service. There may be other circumstances connected with the case which would warrant the severity with which it was conducted by the American; but, as the statement stands in the Madisonian, we really do not see much to find fault with.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The citizens of Hudson County, N. J., a few evenings since held a very large public meeting at Jersey city, for the purpose of influencing the Legislature of that State wholly to expunge from her statute books the odious feature of imprisonment for debt, which still disgraces and disgraces its folio.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, NOV. 30, 1841.

Last week was the week of Fetes, long to be remembered in this city and in Boston. Balls, assemblies, dinners, formal visitations, were the order of the day and evening. The Prince has at length gone. Under a salute from the North Carolina seventy-four, which she returned, the Belle Poule got under weigh on Sabbath morning, and passed gallantly down the harbor in company with her tender, La Casard. The roar of the cannon mingling with the church going bells, produced a fine effect upon the ear, indeed, but did not give the religious community any very high opinion of His Royal Highness' respect for the Sabbath. The departure on this day drew hundreds about the Battery; and in that portion of the city, at least, there was little resemblance to the Sabbath day. The Belle Poule, nevertheless, did not get to sea that day, but dropped anchor a league below, on account of the threatening aspect of the sky. A storm came on of driving snow, which lasted thirty hours, covering the hills about the harbor with snow a foot deep, and in many parts of our streets drifting to four feet in depth. This morning (Tuesday) the day is dazzling brilliant, and the Belle Poule is already departing our shores. A pleasant passage to the courteous Prince! His reception here, in this "land of sovereigns," will surprise Europe, and afford a useful theme for the contemplation of aristocratic statesmen. The "Sun" of this morning contains some very sensible and appropriate remarks upon the reception given to him, with some just animadversions upon the almost servile adulation he received from individuals of both sexes. Instead of hospitality and civility, we have been paying actual homage to the Prince. From his reception among us, the sovereigns of Europe knowing us not, and judging only by the seeming, might readily think it would be no difficult task at any peculiar crisis to place a scion of royalty on an American throne. His tour has been a triumph of homage, not to the man, but to the Prince and King. But the public and formal attention bestowed upon him have been given, we all know and feel, to La Belle France! For two or three days previous to the magnificent fete given him by a distinguished lady of this city, she received calls from upwards of a hundred persons, of both sexes, who never visited her before, and who committed this gross solicitude in etiquette, and made the sacrifice of their self respect, in order to get an invitation to behold royalty. Americans, though we are, do love royalty and its external pomp and grandeur. It confers powers on the individual, royal himself, and we do homage to the position which confers power, as we all do to wealth, the representation of it.

Lord Morpeth, one of the most pleasing and captivating men (though not personally very handsome) is still the city's guest. A dinner was given him yesterday at the City Hotel, by the English merchants, or rather by the St. George's Society, the president of which officiated as chairman at the dinner. All went off admirably, his Lordship making a neat and appropriate speech, which is reported in the *Herald*, which certainly has one of the best and clearest reporters. The good citizens of New York are never in want of causes for excitement. No sooner has the Prince departed and Morpeth been dined, than comes one of the finest falls of snow, sleigh-riders could wish, followed by one of the brightest days in the world; the consequence is everybody is gone mad with sleighing. Yesterday, in the midst of the falling flakes, Broadway was filled with sleighs of every description, from the vast omnibus sleigh, to the dandy's swanlike vehicle; the war of the wheels over pavements is this morning pleasantly substituted by the merry music of sleigh-bells; and the "bells" that lately promanaded the sidewalk in silks and laces, now are whirled on runners through the streets, enveloped in velvets and furs; the moon is full, and as the night promises to be clear, the avenues will probably present the most exciting scenes winter ever yet witnessed.

The ladies dress more richly now than in New York's most palmy times; the most gay and brilliant colors prevail—scarlet and cherry being favorites; Velvets are much worn, and furs very little, except in the shape of muffs; nest coats of light Thibet cloth are substituted for the unsightly tunics of the last season; velvet hats are altogether worn, the color black or of the darkest maroon. Gentlemen also dress with great expense, and their outside coats are made as much for ornament as comfort, being highly finished with braid and needlework; private equipages have increased one-third in number since the last winter, and are far more elegant; while every body who is any body have put liveries on their servants: I see several of the equipages are close imitations of those of several of the English nobility, both in color and form of the coach, as well as the shade of the lining: one distinguished lady who drives often in Broadway has a "turnout" exactly copied from the private equipage of Queen Adelaide; the young men of fashion have one imitating the British nobles in their style and habits of living, and even in the accent of Englishmen! So you see that, if these things above mentioned be any indication of the state of finances here, New York must be in a high state of prosperity, and altogether in a condition most enviable. On a day like this, perhaps no city can present a gay scene than New York. Not a lady appears out who is not richly dressed, not an equipage that is not stylish. Those ladies whose husbands cannot afford them a rich cloak or mantle stay at home, and those gentlemen who cannot make a good "turn out," don't ride! The lady may have a good comfortable cloak and the gentleman a plain horse and vehicle; but such slaves are persons here in, and especially those on the verge of "good society" to appearances that rather than be seen abroad in any costume of person, or style of equipage which would convey suspicion of narrowness of circumstances, they will keep in. Hence you don't see in the streets the half of the fair women, but those you do see are fine as birds of Paradise.